THE FARMER & GARDENER

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY THE PROPRIETORS, E. P. ROBERTS AND SAMUEL SANDS—EDITED BY E. P. ROBERTS.

No. 2. BALTIMORE, MD. MAY 8, 1838. Vol. V.

☞This publication is the *successor* of the late AMERICAN FARMER, and is published at the office, at the *N. W. corner of Baltimore and North streets, over the Patriot office*, at TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS *per annum*, if paid within one month from the time of subscribing, or $3 if after that time. All letters to be post paid.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1838.

THE SEASON.

Thus far the spring has been most unpropitious for carrying on the operations of the field, and we fear that most of the work usually performed in April, has, in consequence, been thrown upon May, so that the labors of the present month will be very onerous upon the husbandman, and especially upon such as may be weak handed. But in the midst of all these difficulties it is pleasant to learn, in almost every direction, that the crops of wheat and rye give promise of handsome yields.

REPORT ON SPRING WHEAT.

We commence in to-day's paper the report made to the Massachusetts legislature by the Rev. Henry Colman, Commissioner of Agricultural surveys of that state, on the history, culture and product of spring wheat, and commend it to the perusal of our patrons as a most interesting document. Proceeding from the pen of its accomplished author, whose practical knowledge and literary attainments so well qualify him for the task, it cannot fail to be as acceptable for its valuable information as for the perspicuity of its style.

CORN—We earnestly recommend to all to get in their corn crops as early as possible, as from the precarious nature of our autumns, it is impossible to make any certain calculation of exemption from frosts. In such a state of incertitude, then, it behoves us to make assurance doubly sure, by committing our grain to the earth at the earliest possible period, as even a single week might jeopard a large portion of the crop.

PUMPKINS—As this is the month when pumpkins should be planted, we trust that every farmer who is regardful of the comfort of his stock will put in a goodly quantity. For early feed for hogs and milch-cows they are excellent, contributing to the *condition* of the first and to the *milk* of the last in an eminent degree. As every farmer and planter knows, they can be grown in the corn-field without materially interfering with the product of the corn, or making an extra demand upon the labor of the farm.

POTATOES—The sooner this crop is got in after the month of April, the better, as by early planting they have a double chance of getting a vigorous start at the onset, and of being carried forward so far before the drought of summer comes on as to be beyond its blighting influence.

SUGAR BEETS—MANGEL WURTZEL.

As this month is the latest period that either of these excellent roots can be put in *advantageously*, we most earnestly enjoin it upon our readers to plant an acre or two, confident if they do so, they will double their crops next year. With the same *manure*, *labor*, and *culture* given to potatoes, an acre of either will yield 1000 bushels, and surely there is no one but will acknowledge that they are profitable root crops, as any ground that would give 200 bushels of potatoes would yield *five* times as many bushels of either of those varieties of the beet.

CLOVER SEED—From the greatly increased demand for this indispensable hand-maid of good farming, we think that it may not be amiss to remind farmers, that by letting their after-math go to seed, and curing and getting it out, they may save themselves a very heavy annual tax, to which they are now subjected for clover seed, and as "a penny saved is two-pence gained," the effort to do so is worthy of every consideration, especially in those times of pecuniary embarrassment, when money is so hard to get, and all possible outlays that can be should be avoided.

GENEROUS—We yesterday noticed a small wagon in which a woman and eight or nine children, from the infant of 6 months to the girl of 14 years of age, were seated, surrounded by a few articles of furniture, passing up Market street, drawn by a miserable looking nag, by whose side walked a man and boy clothed in rags, and apparently in a complete state of despondency. At the corner of Calvert street, some gentlemen who were struck with the distressed appearance of the whole party, stopped the man, and learned from him that he was the father of the family, and was on his way from Caroline county, Md. to the state of Indiana, where he hoped to settle and support his wife and children. To accomplish this journey he had no money, nor any other means of conveyance than the wagon and half-starved horse he was conducting. The singularity of their appearance soon drew a crowd around them, who sympathized with their distresses, and a collection being proposed, a gentleman was appointed to receive contributions, who soon obtained a considerable sum of money from the by-standers. But they did not stop here, for proceeding along Market street from Gay to Howard, they called upon the various store-keepers, and had the satisfaction, at the conclusion of their charitable labors, of placing in the hands of the poor man the sum of $125, besides a considerable quantity of clothing. The distressed family, who entered the city almost in a state of starvation, were sent on their way rejoicing, and who will no doubt, in their far-off home, bless the kind strangers who relieved them in the hour of need.

[*Baltimore Sun.*

[The above was most appropriately designated a "*generous*" act by the editor of the *Sun*, and while we give every credit to our fellow-citizens who thus humanely came to the relief of a family of fellow-mortals in distress, we cannot help expressing the opinion that if the legislators of our state had heretofore been influenced by motives of patriotism, and imbued with the enlarged views of statesmen, there would be no necessity for such emigrations; for every poor man would, in his family of children, find substantial helps, who instead of being burthens upon him, and of keeping his nose to the grind-stone, would largely contribute to increase his income.

Let us bring the case home. Here is a family of a man, his wife and eight or nine children, literally driven, by his necessities, from our state, in a condition of the most pitiable wretchedness.—This man with the *help* furnished by his family alone, could have attended one million of silk worms, which would, without interfering with his other agricultural labors, have yielded him upwards of 300 lbs. of raw silk, the money value of which would be rising $1,200. Does not this simple fact clearly illustrate the blindness of that policy, which withholds encouragement from a branch of industry calculated to confer so many blessings upon our community? There can be but one answer to this question.—*Editor Farmer & Gardener.*]

What is the best of all things? Virtue, because without it there is nothing good.

HISTORY OF CULTIVATION OF SPRING WHEAT.

By the Rev. Hy. Colman, Commissioner of Agricultural Surveys of the state of Massachusetts.

Spring Wheat is of unsettled origin. It was brought from the island of Sicily into Great Britain in the year 1775; and was then denominated Siberian wheat. The designation under which it was known in Sicily was *trimenia*, or three months wheat. There are at least fifty different species of spring wheat known in England. They are probably all of them slightly marked varieties of the same original. The grain is generally smaller than that of winter grain; its flour is of a darker color, and abounds more in gluten; and its nutritive qualities compared with winter wheat are as 94 to 95½. In weight it is not usually so heavy as winter wheat, the latter sometimes weighing 75 lbs. to the bushel, the former weighing about 60. The Black Sea wheat, however, a spring wheat, has weighed 65 lbs. to the bushel. In taste it is sweeter, but the bread made from it is neither so white nor light as that from winter wheat. Spring wheat is a most valuable grain, especially for its early maturity. Remaining on the ground so short a time, it escapes many of the perils from frost, insects, and other circumstances to which winter wheat, requiring nearly a year to come to maturity, is exposed. The different kinds of wheat are, like all other plants, modified by circumstances of climate, soil, and cultivation; and winter wheat, by being planted in the spring, from a sort of instinctive tendency in plants to accommodate themselves to their situation, will, after one or more plantings become summer wheat, and ripen the same season in which it is sown. The principal distinctions among wheats are into red and white kinds, and into thin or woolly chaffed, or otherwise bald or bearded. The white and thin skinned are preferred for bread, the flour being more delicate, and commanding a higher price in the market; but the red is more hardy; and the bald is deemed less liable to mildew than the bearded. In respect to diseases there is no kind which has not in some cases escaped disease, when other kinds have suffered; and there is none which has not in its turn suffered when other kinds have escaped. As far as the diseases of wheat and the accidents to which it is liable are extraneous to the plant itself, whether arising from atmospheric influences, from insects, or from parasitical fungi or plants, the seeds of which may have been conveyed from other plants in the neighborhood, all or any of the different kinds of wheat may be alike affected. The diseases of wheat may likewise be hereditary; and, as in animals, they may become aggravated in successive generations when propagated continually from the same stock in the same situation. The same kind of wheat planted year after year on the same farm or vicinity is liable to degenerate, or to become subject to disease; and therefore the best cultivators recommend an occasional change of seed; and care should be taken to obtain that which is healthy. That very extraordinary care in selecting the finest, plumpest, and most healthy product for seed might as in other cases prevent the deterioration of the plant is scarcely to be questioned.

Cultivation in Massachusetts.—Complaints have been made for years that wheat could not be raised in Massachusetts; but it has continued to be raised to some extent throughout New England. On newly cleared and burnt lands it has always succeeded; and one of the best farmers in New England asserts, that it is ordinarily as successful as other crops, under good cultivation; this farmer's wheat crops, for amount to an acre, have rarely been exceeded in any part of the country. It may be an encouragement to refer to crops which have been raised in Massachusetts.

In 1814, Bezaleel Taft of Worcester county, states, that he had been accustomed to grow spring wheat for fifteen years; and his crops averaged from 12 to 22 bushels. For three years preceding, the town in which he resided produced a thousand bushels per year.

In the scme year Jno. Lowell produced 22½ bushels to the acre; Josiah Quincy 15 bushels; P. C. Brooks, 14 bushels. The average yield in the town of Shrewsbury was 12 bushels to the acre. John Jenks, in Salem, obtained more than 44 bushels on two acres; and in West Newbury the amount of wheat sown was 178 bushels—the extent of land 89 acres; the produce 1956 bushels, or nearly 22 bushels to the acre.

In 1815, in Danvers, the yield of wheat was at the rate of 26 bushels to the acre.

George Osgood of Andover, speaks of having raised wheat for the fifteen years preceding, and of his crops having averaged 20 bushels to the acre.

In 1816, Silas Pepoon, of Stockbridge, raised great crops of spring wheat on light soils, and obtained 25 bushels on seven-eighths of an acre—Four bushels sown gave 92 bushels 12 qts. of an excellent grain weighing 64 lbs. to the bushel—Much of the soil of this region is of a limestone formation. The crops of wheat, in the remarkably cold season of 1816, were every where productive.

In 1817, Jacob Rice, of Shrewsbury, produced 36½ bushels on one acre and 4 rods of land—35 bushels to the acre. Accounts were received this year from all parts of the state of large crops of spring wheat, particularly from Berkshire and Worcester counties. In West Newbury, 58 acres of land produced 1325 bushels, or 22 bushels to the acre. Moses Emery, of the same town, raised 33½ bushels to an acre.

In 1819, Wm. Jackson, of Plymouth, says he is as successful in raising wheat as any other crop, and obtains 18 to 25 bushels to the acre; and that any land which is suitable for upland mowing is adapted to this crop. In 1822 he obtained 22 bushels to an acre. In 1823 from 1 acre and 146 rods, 50 bushels.

In 1821, C. Green, of Mansfield, obtained 16 bushels to the acre, weighing 56 lbs. 4 oz. to the bushel.

In 1818, I. Simpkins, in Brewster, Cape Cod, obtained 22 bushels to the acre; sowed 25th April, and reapt 1st of August.

In 1819, Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, from 1 1-8 acre obtained 28 bushels 30 qts. In 1825 this same farmer obtained 37 bushels to the acre, weighing 65 lbs. to the bushel.

In 1830, Tristam and Henry Little, of Newbury, obtained 34½ bushels to the acre.

In 1828 or 9, in Lynn, twenty-five bushels were obtained to the acre.

In 1834, George Dickenson, of Deerfield, obtained 19½ bushels to the acre. William Thurlow, of West Newbury, obtained 30 bushels to the acre. Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, who has so distinguished himself by his productive cultivation, 55 bushels to the acre.

The past year, 1837, F. Knight of West Newbury, obtained 32 bushels to the acre; Joseph P. Leland, of Sherburne, 32 bushels 14 quarts to an acre. Payson Williams, of Fitchburg, 38½ bushels: Eldad Post, of Lenox, 40 bushels.

The above statements show how constantly and successfully spring wheat has been cultivated within the state. They might be much extended.

Selection of Seeds—I have suggested the importance of an occasional change of seed. Without a careful selection of early, well-formed, and healthy plants, all crops have a tendency to degenerate in the same soil. A change of soil appears to produce a change in the habits or constitution of the plant, and impart to it new vigor. Besides this, diseases are propagated and aggravated by the continued cultivation of the same plants on the same land. From well known experiments it is settled that the condition of plants may be kept up and their vigour and productiveness improved by extraordinary care in the selection of seeds; but as this extraordinery care is not likely to be bestowed by the great mass of cultivators, we recommend as the best substitute an occasional change of seed.

The small round black seed of the tares often found in wheat, resembling in size an onion seed, and which are a great pest both to the crop and to the land, cannot be floated off in water, nor separated by any common wire riddle. A farmer in Edgartown, states that he has a sieve made of parchment pierced with small holes, by which these seeds are easily separated; and a farmer in Northampton is stated tc have invented a machine by which all these impurities, tares, chess, &c. are effectually removed. This, if true, will prove highly valuable, as the seed cannot be made too clean, as well on account of the growing crop as of the flour. Garlic within my knowledge, does not prevail in New England.

Preceding crops—Good crops of wheat have been obtained after corn, potatoes, and ruta baga. In England wheat crops, or wheat are termed white crops. Wheat, oats, barley, &c. usually follow turnips, and in these cases the manure is applied to the preceding or green crops. Turnips, Swedish turnips, cabbages, and all the Brassica tribes, are great exhausters of the soil; but in G. Britain they are usually eaten on the land by sheep, and the land is enriched by the deposits of the sheep. The best crops of spring wheat with us have been obtained after potatoes highly manured. Fine crops likewise have followed indian corn and broom corn. In such cases, sometimes, the land is simply harrowed, and the wheat put in with a harrow; but this is slovenly cultivation; and, though respectable crops are in this way occasionally obtained, it cannot be recommended.

(To be continued.)

OIL FROM VEGETABLES—A discovery has been made in England, by which oil may be obtained in greater abundance from the seeds of vegetables by applying to them diluted muriatic acid.—*N. Y. Star.*

[From the Yankee Farmer.]

THE GRAIN WORM.

Mr. Cole—If the history of the grain worm or fly is obtained, it will be gathered in detached fragments, as it is probable no one individual has at this time any very extensive knowledge of them. I have taken a great interest in relation to them from the time I first became acquainted with them, and have enquired into their history, as to the place where they were first discovered, the length of time they have been known, whether they have ever been known prior to their present visit, and how extensive a portion of country they have spread over. The information obtained is quite vague and indefinite. I have, however, a few facts that I wish to communicate to you.

A respectable gentleman who has resided in the northerly part of New York for eight years past, states that "the fly committed some depredations about the lakes six years ago last season, and that he had since heard of it in the easterly part of the state of Vermont, and along the St. Lawrence river, and that they still continued to do more or less damage upon the same farms where they were first discovered." The first that they came under my notice was in 1832, in some of the upper towns upon the Connecticut river. In 1833 they made their appearance in Gilead, Bethel, and towns adjacent to the White Mountains. In 1834 they were very destructive in Bethel and Rumford, and made their appearance on farms along the Androscoggin, in Dixfield, Canton and Livermore, and also upon the Saco and Sandy rivers, and have since continued to progress in an easterly direction, but how far I do not know, but they appear to have spread in an easterly and north-easterly direction from 20 to 30 miles in a year, and in 1835, '36 and '37 they have extended, from the best information I can obtain, at about the same rate. I have been informed by a gentleman who has resided in the upper Provinces of the Canadas, that they are very destructive to their crops, so much so that the Catholic inhabitants have besought the priests to interpose their petitions in behalf of their crops.

I suppose the fly to be a native of this country, and has existed about the great lakes by depositing its eggs in some kind of wild grain that may have grown there; and as agriculture has extended in that direction until it has reached them, and they have found in the heads of wheat good receptacles for the deposit of their eggs, and that from the facilities thus afforded for the propagation of their species, they have spread until they have at length assumed their present formidable aspect; or they may be of foreign origin, and brought on to the Canadas in foreign grain.

As relates to the history of the fly, these few facts are all I have learned for a certainty. Its first appearance in the spring or summer, although it may have wintered in the form of a grub, has been that of a fly, about the time the wheat heads make their appearance above the leaves. A person not acquainted with them would suppose there were three kinds of flies which bore some resemblance to each other, but these are the male and female in different states of maturity. The female is larger than the black fly well known to those who visit our forests the last of June. Its belly and exterior parts are of an orange color, its wings nearly the length of a mosquito's, and nearly the same color. The male is somewhat smaller (as is the case with all the species of flies) and of a darker color, feeds upon the grain and especially upon rye, if there are any scattering heads among the wheat or near by, and even upon fields at a distance from the wheat field. I have never seen any of their eggs deposited in the ears of rye, but it prefers to feed upon the kernel while it is growing; I have seen a hundred upon the same head. It requires about the same degree of heat and length of time to hatch them from their eggs and bring them to a proper state to deposit their eggs, that it requires for wheat to vegetate and grow to the blossom. The flies commence laying their eggs a short time before the blossoms appear, and the last season were actively engaged depositing them from ten to twelve days. The egg when first deposited is so small as scarcely to be discovered without the aid of a magnifying glass; it is a little elliptical and nearly of an orange color. It soon increases in length and shows some signs of life, and when disturbed its motions are oscillatory. It is then to all appearance, a smooth grub about 3-16ths of an inch in length. I have seen them upon the top of full grown kernels, but they are usually by the side of them, and often several with the same kernel. They either suck the nourishment from the kernel or are poison to it. I have never discovered the least incision in the kernel. It curves where they lie against it, and does not fill. If the grain stands till fully ripe and the heads turn down, many of them drop out. After the grain is fully ripe, their ravages are over for the season, and after the grain is harvested, no farther injury is sustained, except that the kernels that are partially filled shrink more in proportion than the full grown kernels.

After threshing my grain which was last of October, I took a table spoonful of the grubs and mixed them with soil from the wheat field, and kept them there two months; a part of them have been exposed to the weather the whole time since. Upon examination they do not appear to have undergone any alteration. The other part of them were moistened and placed upon the roof of a building, spread thin in a pan, through one of our early cold nights and frozen. Then I mixed some wheat with the soil and kept them in the best situation to vegetate the wheat. The grain came forward and grew finely. The grubs were also doing well, when by an accident farther observations were suspended. Some of the grubs were one-fourth of an inch in length. Their external covering seemed partially transparent—there was a dark speck near one end of them, and if I was not deceived, some appearance of wings, inside the covering. These results are very different from my expectations. Two years since I harvested my grain very damp, and it heated in the mow. I thrashed two bushels and winnowed it in the wind, and after it had lain in the pile an hour perhaps, the top of the pile was alive with worms or catterpillars about three-eighths of an inch long, with a row of bristles sticking up along their backs from their sides. These I supposed to be weevels, as the grubs are called. I now am satisfied that their metamorphosis is from the grub to a fly. One point is certain, that they retain the form of a grub through the winter and two months in the spring. I do not know that the fly deposits any eggs after dark, but from my observation, the most active time with them is between sunset and dark, and in cloudy weather.

To destroy this insect, or prevent its ravages is truly of almost vital importance. The application of lime is doubtless of great utility if applied at a suitable time, notwithstanding its general failure the last season. Some have supposed that as the grub is an animal substance, the alkali destroys it, but this is a mistake. The lime does not reach the grub, nor does the moisture which may be on the grain, after having become alkaline. If the heads of wheat are white with lime, it does not prevent the fly from depositing its eggs or destroy the eggs after they are deposited; and indeed it is impossible to destroy the grubs after deposited, without destroying the grain with them. The beneficial results from sowing lime are in consequence of the particles of lime which fall upon the wings of the flies and corrode their thin and extremely delicate texture, and thereby render them useless to the flies, and they fall upon the ground and perish. These being the facts, it is evident that three things are requisite to the beneficial results of sowing lime: 1st, that it be sowed before the flies have deposited their eggs. 2d, that the flies are present upon the grain. 3d, that the air is filled with fine mist that may moisten the wings of the flies. When lime is applied under these circumstances, it may be considered an efficient remedy. But this combination of circumstances seldom occurs; hence, the different effects of its application, and also the diversity of opinions in relation to its application. I would not however discourage its use. Ashes applied under similar circumstances will be beneficial in proportion to its alkaline properties. Early sown grain, unless it is very forward, is most likely to be injured by them. The last season grain sown the last week or ten days of May was not injured by them, while all sown previous to that was more or less injured by them in the vicinity of their ravages. It is certain that their ravages have been greatest on plains and intervale or meadow lands. But I presume the difference results more from the forwardness of the grain than from any other consideration. I think I have heard it stated that this difference resulted from the agitation of the grain by wind. This is a mistaken notion. My grain that was most injured by the flies was in almost as airy a situation as the top of Mt. Blanc, the air being always in motion when it can be perceived upon the hills around. I have heard it recommended to burn the chaff and straw. This would do if the fly does not deposite its eggs any where except in wheat, and all of them would be secured with the straw and chaff, and all who grow grain would be influenced to come into the measure. Late ploughing has been recommended. This will effect nothing unless they are all shaken from the grain when it is harvested, and then it would be a doubtful experiment.

I do not know as it is necessary to extend my remarks any farther, but will recommend the following machine as the most practicable method of destroying them and preventing their ravages.

I have noticed that the fly when upon the grain will not move until approached very near, and then when disturbed invariably rises to fly to another head, which induced me to see if they could not be taken in netting. I therefore placed some thin cloth upon some sticks, and passed it over

the grain, brushing lightly as I passed along, and found it to succeed beyond my expectations, and am satisfied the machine here recommended will protect the grain of every farmer by whom it is used.

SPECIFICATION.

1st. Two wheels, 5 feet diameter, made as light as possible, the felloes 2 inches deep, 1 inch thick on the concave, the convex surface reduced nearly to an edge.

2d. An axle-tree of light wood, 16½ feet long, 2 inches square.

3d. Two *shives* 10 feet long, 1½ inch square diameter, tennoned into the axle tree 4 feet from each wheel, the opposite ends converging nearly or quite together; these are to guide or propel the car.

4th. Three slats, 2½ feet long, pass through the axle tree at right angles with the shives, or perpendicularly and moveable, fastened with a thumb screw or key, one in the centre and one near each wheel.

5th. A rod upon the upper and lower ends of the slats, 15 feet 8 inches long.

6th. Two other rods placed upon the ends of some arms from the centre of the slats, the lower one above the fills, both equidistant from the two first, forming a half circle.

7th. Cover this frame with suitable cloth, so that it shall form something similar to half a batting cloth when upon the reel with both ends closed.

8th. Place a good brimstone match once in a foot along the axle-tree; light them up, and the machine is ready for operation.

The machine is to be pushed before the operator at a brisk walk. The lower rod should brush the grain about six inches from the tops. As the machine passes over the grain the breadths should lap a little, and it should be used as soon as the fly makes its appearance, between sunset and dark, for several nights in succession, not however till the heads of wheat appear above the leaves. The fill of shives will pass through the cloth, and the upper edge of the cloth ought to pass forward of the lower, and elevated a little by the support of wires. After having passed over the grain in this way, the flies will be found suffocated upon the canvass of the car.

There is a prospect that many of the insects might be destroyed in a very simple manner, and not attended with much expense by placing canvass or boards in the wheat fields, the boards covered with molasses, oil, or any ingredient of a sticky nature that will draw them to it; or indeed, perhaps they may be poisoned in this way. Last season, in the height of the fly time, one of my neighbors oiled his chaise top, which did not immediately dry in. The flies collected upon it by thousands and stuck fast to it, but they were principally of the smaller kind, which I suppose to be males. The chaise stood near a wheat field, and the oil appeared to attract the flies to it in great swarms. I therefore believe that many might be destroyed in this manner, at least I think it is worthy the notice of wheat growers, and therefore have introduced it, that those who may not furnish themselves with a machine may perhaps lessen their ravages by the introduction of something of this character.

Yours, respectfully,
LEONARD NORCROSS.

Dixfield, (Me.) Feb. 27, 1838.

NEAT CATTLE.

Report by Mr. W. A. S. North, of Schenectady, at the New York Agricultural Convention, on Neat Cattle.

In drawing up the following remarks in pursuance of a resolution of the Society, passed at their last meeting, your committee have had some difficulties to encounter, the greatest of which has been the want of that personal communication with each other, which the importance of the subject demanded, and which has compelled them to put off the drawing up of the Report to the last minute. Of the many subjects relating to rural economy which were submitted to the different committess at that meeting, there is none more immediately interesting to the great body of agriculturists, than the one intrusted to your committee, to wit, the present state and future improvement of Neat Cattle. It is a subject which appears to be less understood, and to have received less attention, than any other, "and is most completely identified with our agricultural prosperity and with the comforts, and the very continuance of life." That this kind of stock constitutes a great proportion of the wealth of the country may be inferred from the fact, that our state alone, according to the census of 1835, contains 1,835,771 cattle. It will hardly be expected that your committee should go into a particular history of all the known breeds of cattle, and of all their peculiar properties. Such a course would do in writing a treatise on cattle, but in the present case would only tend to confuse the mind of the inexperienced breeder. Your committee therefore have thought it advisable to confine themselves in the performance of the duty assigned them, to giving a short general description of the most common kinds of cattle among us, as well those imported as our native stock, noting their good and bad points, and by stating the disadvantages and losses attending a careless and unskilful course of breeding, rearing, and feeding, endeavor to get up a spirit of reformation and improvement among the agricultural population; thereby increasing their wealth, and adding to the subsistence and comfort of all classes of the community; and if, by means of our report and those which shall be read here to-day, the farmers could be induced to employ more capital, and to exert more care and skill in all the various branches of agriculture, and particularly to the one under consideration, it would greatly add to the productiveness of their farms, and their wealth. Many books have been published, detailing the great improvements made and still making in England in neat stock, but they cannot be expected to be in the hands of our farmers, and it will be our aim in this report, in some degree, to make up this deficiency, by endeavoring to show wherein our native stock are deficient, and recommending to them a better and more profitable course of breeding. To begin then with the most numerous and least profitable breed, the native cow. "They are a mixture of every breed, and the intelligent and observing breeder, sees in them traces of almost all the English varieties, such perhaps as they were before science and attention had improved them, such as might offer to the American breeder the original materials of their most improved and valued stock, but requiring more time and perhaps more talent, skill and attention, than the American farmer would be willing to bestow on the subject, and yet necessary to enable him to arrive at the same result. This mixed breed are not very celebrated for any thing; some of them are good milkers as far as quantity is concerned, but as to quality of the milk and aptitude to fatten, they generally fail. Their calves are of diminutive size, rarely giving more than 20 lbs. per qr. when killed, at four weeks old, and if reared, of slow growth, seldom coming in till the third year, and then requiring two or three years more to give them standing and character, such as it is in the dairy. As to their characteristic marks, they are small, short bodied, thin and coarse haired, steep rumped, slab sided, having little aptitude to fatten, or to lay the fat on the right place.—There is another class of native cow, although distinctly marked, (as the horns are wanting,) yet this want will hardly entitle them to be considered a distinct breed, deserves to be mentioned in the enumeration of the native breed. Descended from the Galloway or Angus cattle, a long while ago, they still retain among all the crosses to which they have been subjected, some of the marks and good points for which their ancestors are still celebrated—that is to say, they are a docile, thrifty, hardy kind of animal, with much the same faults, as to form, of those above described, though perhaps more compact, shorter in the leg, a middling thick hide, and withal easier fattened. They are few in number compared with the horned cattle. There is one other species of the native cow, to which it is only necessary to direct your attention, as they are nearly as much celebrated in the sandy tract of country about Albany and Schenectady as the improved short horns themselves, the one for their beauty and good points, the other for their homeliness and bad points. They are peculiar to the sandy soils of our country, running wild in the woods in the summer, and picking up a miserable subsistence in the barn yard in the winter. They are a long legged, raw boned, narrow hipped, sharp backed, steep rumped, slab sided, coarse haired, worthless race, and exactly answer the description of those kind that came up out of the river of Egypt in the time of Pharoah—"They are poor, ill-favored and lean fleshed, such as were never seen in all the land of Egypt for badness." It is not likely that any improvement will be made in this kind of animal, the nature of the soil, the habits of growing the coarser kinds of grain, the foddering of straw in the winter, and pasturing in the woods in summer, peculiar to the inhabitants, (they ought not to be called farmers,) of the Pine bush, will for years to come prevent any permanent amelioration of their condition. If at any time, the spirit of improvement should enter into the calculations of these people, they might by judicious crossing, and a plentiful supply of roots and vegetables to their stock for a great part of the year attain to something more respectable in this branch of business. This then appears to be the character, and these the qualifications of our native stock." Notwithstanding

their defects, "most valuable selections might be made from them, and these crossed by bulls of the improved breed, would furnish perhaps the most useful stock for the practical man, who was not prepared to pay the high prices inseparable from imported stock." And it will be advisable to select cows, either from stock feeding in the neighborhood, or from those sorts that are best calculated for the nature and situation of the soil. The grand secret of breeding is to suit the breed to the soil and climate. It is because this has not been attended to, that those breeds which have been invaluable in certain districts, have proved altogether profitless and utterly unworthy of culture in others. Let that breed then which is most profitable and best suited to the farm be ascertained, and having succeeded in this, strive to improve it to the utmost, by selecting and breeding from those which to beauty of form, unite the more essential qualities of possessing kindly skins, of weighing most in the valuable parts, together with a disposition to lay fat on the best points, as well as to fatten in a short period of time. The term "kindly skin" means a soft mellow skin, yet firm to the touch, and is as different from the hard, dry skin of some cattle, as it is from the loose, flabby skin of others. The sense of touch, or the art of judging of the disposition to fatten, has been wrought to such perfection, that any well informed breeder can, on examining lean beasts, tell with tolerable certainty in what parts they will or will not fatten. The improved short horns are in all respects the most profitable species of animal to cross with the native cow in situations where the soil is rich and luxuriant.—They are good milkers, quick feeders, arriving at early maturity, and affording the greatest proportion of good meat to its offal; from the thickness and softness of hair with which this breed is covered, they endure without suffering the severity of our weather; but to the full development of all their properties, and to obtain their most valuable returns they should be well cared for and fed upon a full bite of grass. That this valuable breed of cattle have not been more generally sought for as a cross with our native stock is owing in some degree, to their intrinsic value in comparison with others. It is true the first cost of pure bred animals is high, but when it is considered how extensive is the influence of a bull, and how many improved animals may be yearly obtained by his services, the remuneration is most abundant. A very fine pure breed bull may be obtained for from two to three hundred dollars, and such an animal at three years old, may without injury to himself wait upon fifty cows. In those neighborhoods where such an animal is kept, the half bred yearlings bring from ten to twenty dollars, and in some cases thirty dollars. Our farmers only want to believe this fact to act upon it. But how make them believe it? Why let those gentlemen whose tasts, whose consideration for the farmer, weose love of doing good and whose means are sufficient, purchase such an animal, and allow his neighborhood a discriminative use of his services till conviction followed the evidence thus brought home to them. This has been the practice of your committee, who have allowed the industrious and inquiring farmer the use of their bulls for a few years past, without collecting the amount professedly charged for their services, and they now generally pay the service fee cheerfully, and the work of improvement is in our sections of the country rapidly going on. Another reason why the improved short horns are not more eagerly sought for by the great mass of farmers, is the idea that they require more food and will not keep so easy as the native cow. Now, if they pay better, and in proportion to the extra feed they require, and no one will deny that they do, this objection falls to the ground. The truth is, that as long as the slovenly style of farming of the present day prevails, as it does in too many districts of the state, this objection will continue to be urged. There is yet very little good farming or systematic rotation of cropping pursued, either by our large or small farmers. The land is taxed to its utmost as long as it will bear an average crop of any thing, and when completely exhausted, it is seeded down with five or six pounds of Timothy and Clover to the acre, and Oats or Buck Wheat, and if, as is generally the case, the griss is light, it is pastured until it recovers again in some measure by the manure dropped upon it, or till it is covered with a heavy growth of moss, which turned under in the right time will, after a fashion, enable it again to undergo the process of cropping. Until this system is abandoned, and more attention paid to keep pasture lands in better tilth, and the growing of root crops for winter fodder for neat stock, it is almost useless to attempt to improve the breed of cattle, or any thing else. Even the aristocratic race of the short horns in such cases would be compelled to knock under, and in process of time, by hard fare and inattention, would get back to the point from which skill and science, and care and attention first rescued them, and gave them their present elevated station among the brute creation. Let it be remembered that a good bite of grass in summer, and generous feeding in winter, is necessary to the full developement and profitable culture of the short horns. Where this cannot be had, and the land is light and subject to drought, the beautiful little Devon will best find its value, and though not so good a dairy cow, yet she is the source of the finest working oxen, perhaps in the world. The Devons have also a claim to quick feeding, and a maturity much earlier than any unimproved breed. They are said to be the Aboriginal breed of Great Britain, and are there highly valued, and make most delicate beef when fatted. On lands of the above character, the cross between the Devon bull and the native cow would no doubt succeed admirably. These two varieties, the improved Short Horns and the Devons belong to different soils, and are suited to different purposes, and both are extremely valuable in the situations to which they are adapted. The Galloways are also a breed well fitted, by reason of their hardihood, kindly feeding, and much endurance to the severity of our winters, and the misery of our barn yards. They are a very handsome breed of cattle, straight and broad in the back, round in the barrel, and full in the rib, in which points they will compare with any breed. They lay their fat upon the most valuable parts, and though the feed be short, and the winters long, they will do well and thrive.—The Ayreshire breed are also said to feed kindly and profitably, in districts where others could not be made to thrive at all, uniting to a greater degree than any other breed, the supposed incompatible properties of yielding a great deal of milk and beef. They are new comers, but bring with them a good report, and if they maintain the same excellent character for the dairy in our warmer climate, which they have gained at home, they may become the favorite stock of the country, though it is more than probable that when transplanted from their moist climate and poor soil to our warmer climate and richer soil, they will lose their superiority as milkers, and begin to accumulate flesh. The Hereford and Holstein breeds are partially known, in this country, and what little is known is not much to their credit. The former is no milker, the latter gives abundance of milk, but it is very poor; they are slow to feed, slow to move, and yet slower in attaining maturity. The Alderney, though ill-shaped, is emphatically a better cow than either of the two last mentioned, always poor herself to enrich the milkpail, and though a great feeder yields very little milk; that milk, however, is of an extraordinary excellent quality, and gives more butter than can be obtained from any other cow. The above enumeration contains the description of all the breeds of cattle that we are familiar with, either personally or by reputation, that have been imported into the country for the purpose of crossing with our native stock. Of them all, your committee are of opinion, that the Improved Short Horns, for the rich and fertile valleys, and the North Devons, for the higher but sweeter feed of the uplands, are the most profitable of all to cross with our native stock. They have been the longest in the country, and experience has proved their worth. The Galloways are probably next in importance, and the day may yet come when the hills of Franklin and Essex, and the whole Northern frontier for which they are admirably calculated, may be covered with them. It only remains to conclude this report, and in the words of a Lincolnshire farmer, we would say to those who are, or would be, engaged in the business of rearing stock of any description—"It should be an invariable rule to breed from small boned, straight backed, healthy, clean, kindly skinned, round bodied, and barrel shaped animals, with clean necks and throats, and little or no dew lap, carefully rejecting all those which may have heavy legs and roach backs, together with much appearance of offal."

W. A S. NORTH,
Chairman of the Committee on Neat Stock.

Cut Worm.—In some years these larvœ are very destructive to the Indian corn, and of all the contrivances for destroying them, which we have seen, that of Parke Shee, of Delaware county, in Pennsylvania, is the most simple and the most expeditious. A pair of old wheels from a cart or wagon, are fitted with several projections like the cogs of a spur wheel in a mill, which are so formed as to impress in the earth a hole four inches deep. The smooth track which the wheel makes on the soft ground, induces the worm in its nocturnal wanderings to follow on till it tumbles into the pit. It cannot climb out, and the hot sun destroys it.—*Farmer.*

A person being asked what was meant by the "realities of life," answered, real estate, real money, and a real good dinner."

TOMATOE.

There is perhaps no vegetable of equal value, so little known and cultivated in this country, although we are happy to observe that it is rapidly coming into notice. There is no vegetable easier produced, none that better rewards the labors of the planter.

It has been in use as an article of luxury, either raw or stewed, in soups or fricasees, for gravy or catsup, for pickles or sweetmeats in the southern part of the European Continent. In France and Italy as well as in many of our eastern cities, the tomatoe or love-apple is highly relished and extensively employed in various culinary preparations. They are esteemed by all, salutary as an article of diet, and I am acquainted with some instances among my acquaintance, and with many others through the medium of different publications, in which the free use of them was followed by rapid and permanent convalescence from disease of the liver. Indeed as a dietetic luxury, its utility is so great and so varied, that few who have once adopted its use, can be prevailed upon to dispense with it.

The tomatoe plant is a native of the tropical parts of our continent, but will flourish in our latitude on a good soil with a very little expense of time and labor. The plant of the larger varieties grows luxuriantly and bears enormous quantities of fruit. It is stated by the Ohio Farmer, that a man near the city of New York received $1800 for the tomatoes he produced from half an acre, in 1836. They may be produced from the seed in the open air on a warm soil, but in order to have them in season and the fruit fine and matured, the seed should be started in a hot-bed, and transplanted as soon as the weather will admit. If you sow the seed in the open garden, let it be done as early in the spring as may be without endangering the young plant to injury from frost. Sow in rows or plant in hills about 2, 2½ or 3 feet apart, according to the size of the variety, or the fertility of the soil. If they come up too thick thin them out. Three or four stalks are sufficient for each hill. Keep free of weeds and stir the ground occasionally and they will grow with great rapidity. As the plant is of the trailing kind, they will require to be supported on a frame of some kind when the branches become so large as to settle on the ground; in order that the fruit may be more fully exposed to the sun and air. Such exposure will greatly promote the perfection of the fruit. A few hills on a rich soil will supply a small family. From seven hills of the large Red Tomatoe, cultivated last summer on a black muck wheeled into my garden I picked 1½ bushels of fruit.

Lime on potatoes.—Our friend says, "I learned on enquiry of a quiet, experimenting and scientific man, that raised potatoes of the best quality, by simply dropping into the hole with the potatoes when he planted them, about half a pint of slacked lime, he never knew the crop to be bad in quality or small in quantity."

I tried lime after this fashion, and had not a few horse laughs from old potatoe planters for so doing.

Well, "Let them laugh that lose, for they who win will laugh." I did win; for where for many years before I had raised potatoes of the very worst quality, in the old way, with the lime dressing alone, I raised potatoes of the very best kind. My Chenangoes were uniformly dry, sweet and abundant. The results were the same the two past seasons, both on a light, sandy loam, and on a stiff, clayey ground. Lime put into the hill, manured with rock-weed, will, it is believed, counteract the bad effects resulting from this kind of manure. Try it, farmers, believe me *this* 'experiment' will not rob your pockets; try it. One *good* potatoe is worth two bad ones for man or beast.—*Portland Farmer.*

Economy of manures.—Parkhurst, an eminent British farmer and agricultural writer, who resided some years near Baltimore, in speaking of our economy in manures, says, that

"The farm yard manure in that country (the United States,) is of little value; for it is ill-managed, the straw weak, and the generality of horned cattle so poor, that their dung is light and worthless."

Now if this charge be true, as there is too much reason to believe it is, let us not scold at the exposure of our fault, but set to work in earnest to remove the reproach, by making our straw stronger, our cattle in better condition, and our manure, consequently, more abundant and valuable.

THE BERKSHIRE CROP OF OATS.

In the New England Farmer of February last, we published from the Berkshire Star, an extraordinary crop of oats on eight acres, averaging 91 bushels to the acre. We soon after received from a correspondent at Hartford some inquiries respecting them, which we promised to answer as soon as we got the necessary information; and for that purpose we wrote immedately to the enterprising farmer, whose answer we subjoin.

[*N. England Farmer.*

Great Barrington, March 15, 1838.

Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiries, the land that the oats grew upon is a gravelly loam, but very little gravel however. In 1830 I put a small coat of barnyard manure on the land;—ploughed and planted it to corn. The year following I sowed it to oats and stacked it down, and put about 1¼ bushels of plaster on the oats to the acre. The 3 years next following, I used it for pasture. The first year of pasturing I used about 1¼ bushels of plaster to the acre. In 1836 I ploughed it shallow, dragged it well, and planted it to corn. I had a great growth of corn, but the early frost very nearly destroyed it. In the spring following I split the hills as usual; dragged it well; about ⅓ of the lot is quack land, (we suppose land infested with quitch grass) that I ploughed three times after harrowing, the rest but once. I sowed my oats, 2½ bushels to the acre, and harrowed the quack part well, six times; the other part four times. I sowed 1½ bushels of plaster to the acre, immediately after the oats were up.—One thing I consider very essential in order to keep land in good heart; when I till I till it well, and when I use for pasturing, I do not overstock my land with cattle or sheep, in order that my land shall have a good coat of grass left on the ground in the fall, so as to keep the land warm through the winter, and serve for manure. The oats weighed 35¾ lbs. to the bushel. One thing I would mention, at every time I ploughed my quack land, I applied the harrow immediately after. Yours, with respect,

JONAH A. HURLBERT.

FEEDING BEES.

Sometimes bees need feeding even as late as to the first of May, when the weather is cold. By lifting a hive it may be judged by its weight whether it contains any honey of consequence; if very light, bore a hole into the side near the top with a small gimlet, then run in a very small stick or knitting needle; in this manner you can learn whether there is honey enough or not. If there be very little or no honey, the bees should be fed until the weather becomes warmer. We once fed two swarms of bees for several weeks, until the first of May; we then thought that they could collect their food, as the flowers were in bloom, and took no more care of them, but at the close of a week's cold weather, most of the time stormy, we looked to them, and found that they had starved. But few persons consider how much bees are affected by the weather and the state of vegetation. We have weighed hives of bees most every week during the warm season, and every month in the cold season, and from these experiments we have gained much valuable information in managing them. We have had bees gain 12 lbs. per week to the hive in the first of April, and the same hives lost 5 or 6 lbs. in a week, about the 20th of May, when the apple trees were in full bloom. In the first case the weather was very warm and pleasant, and the willow and the red flowering maple (in some places called soft or white maple) were in bloom. In May the weather was so cold that scarcely a bee left the hive. We have known bees to eat up the honey and starve in August, on account of a severe drought, there being but few flowers, and those having but little honey When it was very dry, a hive would lose as much in a week in August as they would in the same time in winter.

From the Genesee Farmer.

MELONS.

The countries in the world most celebrated for melons, are the plains of Bokkara, composed principally of sand; the Island of Cyprus, similarly constituted; and the Delta of Egypt, composed of the fine sands and sediment brought down and deposited in a course of centuries by the river Nile. Dr. E. D. Clark, in his travels in Egypt and Syria, gives an interesting account of the melon cultivation on the Nile. The bed of this long river contains abundance of sand-banks, subject to changes and shifting, from the annual floods by which they are formed. As the water recedes after the floods, these banks are gradually left dry; and are immediately occupied by the Fellahs, as melon beds. Pigeons' or doves' dung, which birds abound in Egypt, is mixed in proper quantities with this sand, and the products are astonishing. Dr. Clark affirms that when ripe, an extensive bed of these melons perfumes the air to a great distance; and as the vessel in which he sailed from Rosetta to Acre, was freighted with this fruit, the fragrance was almost overpowering.

A gentleman, a few days since, assured us that the finest melons he ever raised or tasted, were

grown on a bank of pure sand thrown from a well at the depth of about twenty feet. Manure was mixed with the sand, and the seeds then planted. Three of the melons weighed above 60 lbs. or more than 20 lbs. each. There is no plant that seems more to delight in a sandy soil than the melon. To arrive at perfection it requires great heat, and this a sandy soil gives to a greater degree than any other. Few good melons are raised in the western part of this state; might not the quantity and the quality be increased by planting in manured sand, as in the above described instances? We think it well worth a trial.

THE SCOURS IN HORSES.

Mr. L. Tucker—Having been a subscriber for your Monthly Farmer since its commencement, and been gratified with the perusal of its pages, I wish you success in your efforts to promote the farming interest of our country. Being more used to the practice of farming than the theory, or the use of the pen, I will only inform you of one experiment, and ask a few questions.—Last fall there were several cases of scours in horses in our place. One of my horses was attacked with it, and had become very weak before it came to my knowledge. I put him on dry hay, and gave him a small mess of carrot tops, cut fine with a knife, and mixed with ground oats and salt, to make it palatable. I was induced to try the above, from the astringent taste of the carrot tops. I gave two messes and saw no more of the scours; but as it was the only case I had, I cannot say the carrot tops cured him, but think it was.

There was something said in a former number of the Farmer, of the artichoke. From the remarks, I thought it different from what we call by that name. We have a root we call artichoke, which I intend to try some experiments with.—It is a great producer, and cattle, sheep and hogs, are very fond of them. The only objection to them is, that they cannot be eradicated when once admitted into the soil. The only use they have been recommended for is pickles. They remain in the ground where they grow, all winter, without being injured by frost.

I tried my hand at roots last season, and had a complete failure by planting when the ground was too wet, followed soon by a severe drought; but I intend to try again. My carrots did the best.

DAVID SWICK.

Ovid, Feb. 26, 1838.

HOOF-AIL.

Mr. Tucker—Having seen in your February No. of the Monthly Farmer, a notice soliciting information in regard to a disease that has made its appearance among cattle, called the Hoof-Ail, or Foul in the Foot,—a disease that I had an opportunity some years since to become acquainted with, and saw many experiments tried, and at last found what, I think, is the cause. We succeeded in curing nearly all that we operated upon, and all that had not gone so far as to have their hoofs crack off, or separate the hoof from the live flesh.

The disease originates from a small pipe that lies under the small hoofs or dew-claws, that can be cut out as easily as the pipe to a ring-bone on a horse, and with equal safety. There should be some care in cutting, not to cut across the cords, but make the incision up and down, and the upper end as far as the small hoofs, and cut carefully down on each side till you can get the most or all of it out. Put in the wound some rosin and oil as warm as you can without burning, and keep the foot dry.

N. B. The pipe is, if not too much affected, white, and resembles a cord or nerve, and is about the size of a goose-quill, and in all two or three inches in length. It can be known from a cord by hooking into it and raising it up, you will find it not tight but easy to move. Those that have cattle affected with this disease will do well to make the search the first opportunity, and they will readily discover the cause and how they should proceed in the operation.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Cheshire, March 28, 1838.

STOCKING KNITTING.

BY GRANT THORBURN.

Were men in the day of prosperity to look out for adversity; in the hey-day of summer to lay up for winter; were there no drunkards, nor foolish spendthrifts—our world would soon lose the slanderous nick-name of being miserable. Were one-tenth of the money that is spent in buying and tuning piano-fortes laid out in knitting needles, and onefourth part of the time that is lost in giggling, employed in making stockings, I verily believe the balance of trade would be in our favour, and you would not see so much splendid misery walking up Broadway. I do not think, Mr. Editor, you ever saw a piano in the habitation of the Friends, nor did you ever see any *splendid misery* there.

But to return to the system of stocking knitting. I verily believe that if all the women in town and in the country were to commence knitting, before seven months the balance of trade would be in our favor. At present it is sadly the reverse: bills on London fifteen per cent. above par. Now, I think the suspension of stocking knitting lies deep at the root of this evil. In the good old times when Washington was President, his lady was not too proud to knit stockings for her general. Then we had only one hosiery store; now we have upwards of two thousand stocking shops. Then the mother and girls knit stockings for all the family; now it is computed that two millions of dollars are sent to Europe every year, to clothe the feet and ankle bones of the New Yorkers alone. This one article is sufficient of itself to kick both the beam and balance of trade in our faces. Then our flour went to Europe by the hundred thousand barrels per annum, now we beg from the hungry Hessians a bushel of wheat or a chaldron of rye. You know Mr. Editor, that whether they are right or wrong, my head or my pen is always ready to defend the weaker sex. I speak not to their blame; it is that greatest of all tyrants, *Fashion*, that has driven industry from the door. I wish them to look back on the days of unsophisticated employment; for they are never happy, (those dear sisters) except their feet, their hands, or their tongues, are in motion. Neither would we see so many grey-headed spinisters wearing foreign hair; for those cold-hearted bachelors who reckon every thing by dollars and cents, would find it more profitabl to take to themselves wives who would mend their stockings, patch their coats, and put the apple in the heart of a dumpling, than to live in a state of single unhappiness.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The proprietors of this paper have a few complete sets of this work on hand, which they will dispose of at the reduced price of $50 a set.—They are half bound and comprise each 15 volumes. The American Farmer, it will be recollected, was the *pioneer* in agricultural improvement in this country, being established in 1819, by John S. Skinner, Esq., to whose talents and industry its pages are indebted for, perhaps, the most valuable collection of agricultural matter to be found in any work extant. Those who desire to possess themselves of this valuable work will make early application as the number for sale is very limited.

GROUND PLASTER OF PARIS,

Of superior quality, in bbls. on hand and for sale by
JONA. ELLICOTT & SONS,
may 8 3t south end of Patterson st.

DAHLIA ROOTS.

The subscriber can furnish any quantity of DAHLIA ROOTS to the number of *one thousand*, recommended to be a choice variety, all of the double kind, and from the well known nursery of Samuel Reevs, Esq'r. near Salem, New Jersey. I can also furnish from the same nursery very superior APPLE TREES for spring planting, if orders are given in soon for them. Peach Trees cannot be furnished from the said nursery before next fall.
J. S. EASTMAN.

NEW BALTIMORE SEED STORE.

THE Subscriber having located himself in *Grant street, near Pratt, three doors* in the rear of *Dinsmore & Kyle's* Grocery Store, takes this early method of informing his friends and the public, that he has commenced the GARDEN AND FIELD SEED BUSINESS, and solicits a portion of public patronage. He has on hand and intends *keeping*, at all *times*, a constant and general assortment of the very best FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, a part of the latter, being of the last year's importation, and all the growth of 1837.

Also GARDEN AND FARMING TOOLS, of various kinds; a few barrels of ITALIAN Spring WHEAT; BADEN CORN, raised, and carefully selected by Col. Mercer—DUTTON; MANDAN; SIOUX; AND EARLY SUGAR CORN: CLOVER; TIMOTHY, ORCHARD, & HERD'S GRASS SEEDS; BUCKWHEAT; OATS; MILLET, WHITE DUTCH CLOVER; LUCERNE; TREFOIL; SAINFOIN, ENGLISH RYE GRASS, &c. &c.

Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of Vessels, and others, are invited to give him a call, as they can be supplied not only with Field and Garden Seeds of all kinds, but also with PLOUGHS; HARROWS; STRAW CUTTERS; CORN SHELLERS; WHEAT FANS, WHEAT CRADLES, &c. &c., together with all other kinds of useful implements of Husbandry, manufactured and kept constantly for sale by John T. Dording & Co. at their Agricultural Store, also in Grant street. Orders for articles in the above line by mail or otherwise, shall be faithfully and punctually executed.

THOMAS DENNY,
Grant street, 3 doors in the rear of Dinsmore & Kyle's.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

The season—notice of Mr. Colman's report on spring wheat—hint to corn-planters—pumpkins—potatoes—sugar beets and mangel-wurtzel—clover seed—generous act and remarks thereon—value of virtue—history of the cultivation of spring wheat—oil from vegetables—some account of the grain worm—report on neat cattle—the cut worm—realities of life—planting tomaters—lime on potatoes—economy of manures—the Berkshire crop of oats—feeding bees—melons—the scours in horses—hoof-ail—stocking-knitting—advertisements—prices current.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	1 25	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs	7 00	8 50
CORN, yellow	bushel	75	76
White	"	75	76
COTTON, Virginia,	pound	10	12
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	10	12½
Louisiana —— Alabama	"	—	—
FEATHERS,	pound.	45	50
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 25	dull.
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	10 00	10 50
Do. do. baker's	"	—	—
Super How. st. from stores	"	7 50	—
" " wagon price,	"	7 25	—
City Mills, super	"	7 75	—
" extra	"	8 00	—
Susquehanna,	"	7 75	—
Rye,	"	4 75	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds.	hhd.	19 00	—
do. in bbls.	bbl.	4 00	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover,	bushel.	8 00	8 50
Kentucky blue	"	2 50	3 00
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	2 50	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,	"	—	3 00
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	12 00	15 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	7 00	7 50
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	9	—
second,	"	7	—
refuse,	"	5	—
LIME,	bushel.	32	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,	"	34	—
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	75	1 00
Lady,	"	1 00	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo,	ton.	3 50	3 75
Ground,	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	85	90
Susquehannah,	"	—	none
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 00	3 50
" brown and red,	"	4 00	6 00
" fine red,	"	8 00	10 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	10 00
" good yellow,	"	8 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	—	—
" ground leaf,	"	—	—
Virginia,	"	4 50	9 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	4 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 65	1 70
Red, best	"	1 55	1 60
Maryland inferior	"	1 40	1 50
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls. (cargo)	gallon.	33	—
" in hhds. (cargo)	"	34	—
" wagon price,	"	bbls	30
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 50	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 75	—
		washed.	unwash
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	40 to 50	20 22
Full Merino,	"	35 40	18 20
Three fourths Merino,	"	30 35	18 20
One half do.	"	25 30	18 20
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	25 30	18 20
Pulled,	"	28 30	18 20

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.

The subscriber has from 25,000, to 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees now growing at his residence, with roots of 1, 2, and 3 years old, which will be ready for sale this all, and which he will sell on moderate terms

EDWARD P. ROBERTS.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured	pound.	13	13½
Shoulders, do	"	11	—
Middlings, do	"	11	—
Assorted, country,	"	10	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	20	25
Roll,	"	—	—
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	5 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	30 00	40 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 68	—
CHOP RYE,	"	1 50	1 62
EGGS,	dozen.	12½	—
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna,	barrel.	6 75	—
No. 2,	"	6 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	3 00	—
Mackerel, No. 1, —— No. 2	"	8 75	11 00
No. 3,	"	5 75	—
Cod, salted,	cwt.	3 00	3 25
LARD,	pound.	9	10

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par	VIRGINIA.	
Branch at Baltimore,	do	Farmers Bank of Virgi.	2
Other Branches,	do	Bank of Virginia,	2
MARYLAND.		Branch at Fredericksburg,	2
Banks in Baltimore,	par	Petersburg,	2
Hagerstown,	¼a	Norfolk,	2
Frederick,	do	Winchester,	2
Westminster,	do	Lynchburg,	1
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do	Danville,	2
Do. payable at Easton,	do	Bank of Valley, Winch.	2
Salisbury, 1 per ct. dis.		Branch at Romney,	1
Cumberland,	par	Do. Charlestown,	par
Millington,	do	Do. Leesburg,	do
DISTRICT.		Wheeling Banks,	2
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Banks,	¼p.c.	Ohio Banks, generally	3¼a4
PENNSYLVANIA.		New Jersey Banks gen.	3
Philadelphia,	par	New York City,	par
Chambersburg,	¼	New York State,	do
Gettysburg	do	Massachusetts,	3a3½
Pittsburg,	2½	Connecticut,	3a3¼
York,	¼	New Hampshire,	3a3¼
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	2	Maine,	3a3½
Delaware [under $5]	4	Rhode Island,	3a3½
Do. [over 5]	1½	North Carolina,	5
Michigan Banks,	10	South Carolina,	6a7
Canadian do.	10	Georgia,	8
		New Orleans	8a10

TO THE PUBLIC.

Try the New Agricultural Establishment in Grant-street, next door to Dinsmore and Kyle.

Every article warranted to be first rate. The subscribers, grateful for past favors, take this early opportunity of returning their thanks to their customers and the public in general, and beg leave to inform them that they are now provided with a very extensive stock of newly manufactured AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, suitable to meet the call of Farmers, Gardeners, Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, viz: 1000 Ploughs, assorted sizes, from $4 to $15 each, comprising of the old common Bar Shear, Winand's Self Sharpener; Woods & Freeborn's patent, all sizes, "Davis'," "Sinclair & Moore's" improved Hill Side Ploughs, highly esteemed for turning the furrow down hill, with wrought or cast shears; Wheat Fans, of various sizes and patterns, from $15 to $50 each, warranted to separate the garlic from the wheat; Corn Shellers, from $12 to $20; Cutting Boxes, from $7 to $50 each; Corn and Tobacco Cultivators, large and small; Expanding do., Wheat Cradles, warranted to have fingers of the natural growth, and Grass Scythes, &c. &c.; Castings, of all descriptions and patterns, by the lb. or ton, to suit customers, allowing a liberal discount to merchants buying to sell again—finals which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms l od every article warranted to be of the best quality, in proportion to the cost price. All orders by mail or otherwise shall be duly attended to with the greatest despatch.

☞ We would particularly call the attention of *Country Merchants* and others, wishing to purchase agricultural implements to sell again, to the fact, that we will furnish them with articles on better terms than they can be supplied at any other establishment in the city. Our assortment is complete and as varied as that of the most extensive concern in Baltimore.

We have also connected in its operations with the above branch of business a complete assortment of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, kept by Thomas Denny—Also Garden and Farm Tools, of various sorts and of the choicest collection, which will enable our customers to have filled *entire* all orders in the Agricultural and Seed Departments. mh 26 JOHN T. DURDING & Co.

SUPERB DOUBLE DAHLIAS.

ALSO, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

The subscriber offers for sale at his establishment the best collection of Double *DAHLIAS* offered to the public, and will warrant every root true to name and colour, but they are too well known to need any comment in their favor, as most all amateurs in the vicinity have seen them in bloom to their great satisfaction, so those who wish to have roots that are genuine, apply at the right place, and lower than any other in the city as to quality.

Besides he offers a general and good collection of *Garden and Flower SEEDS*, fresh imported, that cannot be raised to perfection in this country; he has selected from Europe, and will dispose of them on reasonable terms, with a general collection of Greenhouse, Herbaceous and hardy plants, also Bulbous Roots. Catalogues can be had at his establishment, corner of Pine and Lexington street, Baltimore, by

JOHN FEAST,
ap 24 3t* Florist & Seedsman.

FARMERS' REPOSITORY

OF AGRICTLTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND EASTMAN'S CYLINDRICAL STRAW CUTTERS IMPROVED.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has secured by letters patent his late and very important improvements on his Cylindrical Straw Cutter, by which improvements they are made more durable and easier kept in order. All the machinery being secured to an iron rame the shrinkage, wear and decay of wood is avoided. The feeding part of his improved machine is upon an entire different principle from the former machine; far more durable, requiring neither skill or care to keep it in order. These machines are so constructed as to make the freight on them less than half what it cost to ship the former or wood machines, an important desideratum to purchasers living at a distance; and I now offer it to the public upon the credit of my establishment as the most perfect machine in existence for the same purpose. They are also adapted to cutting rags for paper making, and for cutting tobacco as manufactured by Tobacconists, &c.

I also keep these machines on hand made as heretofore with my new feeding machinery attached to them; and also a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, as, usual. Elliott's Horizontal Wheat Fans, and Fox & Borland's Threshing Machines are both superior articles.

My stock of Ploughs on hand are not equalled in this city either for quality, quantity, or variety. I have a large assortment of Plough Castings at retail or by the ton, and having an Iron Foundry attached to my establishment can furnish any kind of Plough or Machine Castings on reasonable terms and at a short notice.

All repairs done with punctuality and neatness. On hand, a few Patent Lime Spreaders, Horse Powers, &c.&c.

Also just received, a fresh supply of Landreth's superior Garden Seeds. In store, superior Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed and Seed Oats. All implements in the agricultural line will be furnished by the subscriber, as good and on as reasonable terms as can be had in this city, with a liberal deduction to wholesale purchasers. Likewise will receive orders for Fruit Trees from Mr. S. Reeves' Nursery, New Jersey.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,
Pratt street, Baltimore,
feb 20 Between Charles & Hanover sts

A NEW-FOUNDLAND SLUT.

For sale, a large size New-Foundland Slut, of large size and very handsome. Her color is black. She is thoroughly broken to the gun, and in pup to a bull dog; price $20. Enquire of the editor of the Farmer and Gardener, Baltimore, Md. ap 17